(Registration number:2007/034689/07)

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

Audited

Prepared by: Jay Choksi Chief Financial Officer

The financial statements represent the financial information of Tata Motors (SA) (Pty) Ltd and have been audited in compliance with S30 of the Companies Act of 2008.

(Registration number: 2007/034689/07)

Annual Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

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Directors' Responsibility Statement

at 31 March 2022

The directors are required by the South African Companies Act of 2008 to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at 31 March 2022 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the financial statements.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors' responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The directors' responsibility also includes maintaining adequate accounting records and an effective system of risk management as well as the preparation of the supplementary schedules included in the annual financial statements.

The directors acknowledge that they are responsible for establishing internal controls, systems and procedures that provide reasonable assurance that all the assets are safeguarded, transactions properly executed and recorded and that the possibility of material loss or misstatement is minimised. To this end, proper delegation of responsibilities and an adequate approvals framework has been introduced to ensure an acceptable level of risk commensurate with the size of the operation. All employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

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Directors' Responsibility Statement (continued)

at 31 March 2022

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, since the directors have every reason to believe that the company has adequate resources in place to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently reviewing and reporting on the financial statements, which were examined by the external auditors and their unmodified report, is presented on page 6 to 8.

The financial statements of Tata Motors (SA) Propriètary Limited, as set out on pages 9 to 41, were approved by the board of directors on 10 May 2022 and were subsequently signed on its behalf by:

Approval of the annual financial statements

Vishal Khosla Director

Subst Kharle

Niraj Srivastava Director

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Directors' Report

For the year ended 31 March 2022

The directors have pleasure in presenting their report on the activities of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022.

Business Activities

The company manufactures and assembles commercial vehicles from the kits supplied by Tata Motors Limited, India and Tata Daewoo Commercial Vehicle Company Limited, South Korea. A site at Rosslyn has been obtained on lease from Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd. The company sells its units to Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd with effect from 01st April 2021. Earlier, the company sold its units to Tata Automobile Corporation (SA) (Pty) Ltd which sold its' business of going concern to Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Ltd with effect from 31st March 2021.

Financial Statements

The financial position of the company and the results of its operations for the year are set out in the attached financial statements on pages 9 to 41 and in the opinion of the directors require no further comment.

Authorised and Issued Share Capital

The authorised share capital of the company is R 42 000 000 (2021: R 42 000 000). The issued share capital is R 19 837 000 (2021: R 19 837 000).

Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid during the year (2021: R nil).

Directors

The directors of the company during the year under review and up to the date of the annual financial statements:

Name Nationality
Girish Wagh Indian

R Maitra Indian - Resigned on 29th March 2022

Niraj Srivastava Indian Vishal Khosla Indian

Len Brand South African

Company Secretary

A Mehrotra

The company is utilising secretarial services from parent company Tata Motors Limited, India.

Indian - Appointed on 30th March 2022

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Directors Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2022

Holding Company

Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited is a subsidiary of TML Holdings Pte. Limited which holds 60% of the company's ordinary shares. TML Holdings Pte. Limited is incorporated in Singapore.

Post Balance Sheet Events

The directors are not aware of any events of a material nature that have occurred between the accounting date and the date of this report.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. The basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the normal course of business.

Auditors

KPMG Inc. are the appointed auditor of Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited.

Registered Office and Postal Address

The registered and postal addresses of the company are:

Business Address
11 William Hoy Street
Rosslyn, Pretoria
0200

Postal Address P.O. Box 911-863 Rosslyn, Pretoria 0200



KPMG Inc
KPMG Crescent
85 Empire Road, Parktown, 2193,
Private Bag 9, Parkview, 2122, South Africa
Telephone +27 (0)11 647 7111
Fax +27 (0)11 647 8000

Docex Web

472 Johannesburg http://www.kpmg.co.za

Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited (the Company) set out on pages 9 to 41 which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' *Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors* (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards)*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- · Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the

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audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

 Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG Inc.

Per Z Mabindla

Chartered Accountant (SA)

Begistered Auditor

Director

10 May 2022

(Registration number: 2007/034689/07)

Statement of Financial Position

at 31 March 2022

at 31 March 2022			
		2022	2021
	Notes	R	R
Assets			
Non-current assets		16 999 950	20 475 551
Property, plant and equipment	3	10 969 822	11 645 702
Right-of-use assets	4	6 030 128	8 829 849
Intangible assets	5	-	
Current assets		152 222 363	266 636 564
Inventories	6	86 223 388	95 669 624
Tax asset		-	10 913
Trade and other receivables	7	57 228 642	163 847 929
Cash and cash equivalents	8	8 770 333	7 108 098
Total assets		169 222 313	287 112 115
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity		45 816 924	37 342 413
Share capital	9	19 837 000	19 837 000
Retained earnings		25 979 924	17 505 413
Non- Current Liabilities		6 048 531	15 793 130
Shareholders loans	10	-	6 329 800
Deferred taxation	11	441 501	862 174
Deferred income –long term (government grant)	12	1 477 446	1 641 606
Right-of-use liabilities	23	4 129 584	6 959 550
Current liabilities		117 356 858	233 976 572
Bank Overdraft	8	96 162	4 213 545
Trade and other payables	13	115 191 055	228 811 903
Provisions	14	981 564	786 964
Deferred income-short term (government grant)	12	164 160	164 160
Tax liability		923 917	-
Total equity and liabilities		169 222 313	287 112 115

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Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022	2021
	Notes	R	R
Revenue	15	220,400,002	200 055 246
Cost of sales	13	330 189 883	290 955 346
Cost of sales		(309 779 307)	(279 313 429)
Gross profit		20 410 576	11 641 917
Other income		1 394 656	1 249 374
Administrative and operating expenses		(8 829 872)	(7 895 684)
Profit from operations	16	12 975 360	4 995 607
Interest received	17	958 687	1 092 194
Finance costs	18	(1 248 878)	(1 776 441)
Profit before taxation		12 685 169	4 311 360
Taxation	19	(4 210 658)	(1 269 912)
Net profit for the year		8 474 511	3 041 448
Other comprehensive income		-	~
Total comprehensive income for the year		8 474 511	3 041 448

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Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Share Capital R	Retained Income R	Total R
Balance at 1 April 2020	19 837 000	14 463 965	34 300 965
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	3 041 448	3 041 448
Balance at 1 April 2021	19 837 000	17 505 413	37 342 413
Total comprehensive income for the period		8 474 511	8 474 511
Balance at 31 March 2022	19 837 000	25 979 924	45 816 924

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Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2022

for the year ended 31 March 2022			
		2022	2021
	Notes	R	R
Cash flow from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	20	21 498 127	11 959 614
Finance costs		(3 613 206)	(865 724)
Interest received		958 687	1 092 194
Taxation paid		(3 696 502)	(1 823 369)
Net cash inflows from operating activities		15 147 106	10 362 715
Cash flow from investing activities			
Acquisition of plant and equipment and other assets to maintain operations	3	(472 034)	(51 268)
Net cash outflows from investing activities		(472 034)	(51 268)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Repayment of shareholders loan		(6 329 800)	
Payment of Lease Rent		(2 565 655)	(4 375 749)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(8 895 455)	(4 375 749)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		5 779 618	5 935 698
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		2 894 553	(3 041 145)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	8	8 674 171	2 894 553

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

1. Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, the interpretations of the International Financial Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB, and the requirements of the Companies Act of South Africa, 2008.

They were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on 10 May 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principle accounting policies are set out below.

2. Presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements are presented in South African Rands since that is the currency in which the majority of the company transactions are denominated.

3. Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make reasonable judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 27.

4. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

In terms of International Reporting Standards, the company is required to include in its annual financial statement's disclosure about the future impact of standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective at the reporting date.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements the following Standards and Interpretations that are applicable to the business of the entity and may impact on future financial statements:

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

4. Standards and interpretations issued but not effective (continued)

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2022 the following standards and interpretations were in issue but not yet effective

Standard/Interpretation		Date issued by IASB	Effective date Periods beginning on or after
IFRS 16 amendment	COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	March 2021	1 April 2021
IAS 37 amendment	Onerous Contracts: Cost of Fulfilling a Contract	May 2020	1 January 2022
IFRS 1, IFRS 9, IFRS 16 and IAS 41 amendments	Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards (2018 – 2020)	May 2020	1 January 2022
IAS 16 amendment	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	May 2020	1 January 2022
IFRS 3	Reference to the Conceptual Framework	May 2020	1 January 2022
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	May 2017	1 January 2023
IFRS 17 amendments	Insurance Contracts	June 2020	1 January 2023
IAS 8 amendment	Definition of Accounting Estimates	February 2021	1 January 2023
IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 amendment	Disclosure Initiative: Accounting Policies	February 2021	1 January 2023
IAS 12 amendment	Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction	May 2021	1 January 2023
IAS 1 amendment	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	January 2020	1 January 2023 (tentatively deferred to 1 January 2024 or later)
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 amendment	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	September 2014	Deferred indefinitely by amendments made in December 2015



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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

4. Standards and interpretations issued but not effective (continued)

The directors have considered all standards and interpretations in issue that are not yet effective up to the date of authorisation of the annual financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022 and do not expect them to have significant impact on entity.

5. Property, plant and equipment

Assets in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other asset categories, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is charged to income on the straight-line basis so as to write off the cost or valuation of the assets to their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year-end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. The depreciation rates used are as follows:

Item	Useful Li	fe Ran	ge
Machinery	4 Years	То	21 Years
Furniture and Fittings	4 Years	To	21 Years
Vehicles	9 Years		
Equipment	4 Years	To	30 Years
Leasehold Improvements	5 Years	To	30 Years

6. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets relate to software and pre-operating expenses and are amortised over 4 to 5 years.

7. Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated as the actual raw material cost and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overheads. Net realisable value presents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurrent in marketing, selling and distribution.

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

8. Definition of a lease

The company had made use of the practical expedient on transition to IFRS 16 to reassess whether a contract is or contain a lease. The company applied IFRS 16 to contract that was previously identified as lease. Contracts that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed for whether there is a lease under IFRS 16. Therefore, the definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied to contracts entered into or changed on or after 1 January 2019.

Short-term leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment.

9. Impairment

At each statement of financial position date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cashgenerating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

10. Revenue

The Company recognizes revenues on the sale/invoicing of products to customer, all title, risks, and rewards of ownership is passed on to the customer upon invoicing. Sale of products is presented net of taxes (i.e. VAT) with no other further obligations and conditions. Revenues are recognized assuming the collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. For a sale with a payment term more than 12 months, revenue is recognized at net present value on date of sale.

11. Foreign currency

Transactions in currencies other than the company's reporting currency (South African Rand) are initially recorded at the rates of exchange ruling on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in such currencies are retranslated at the rates ruling on the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting an enterprise's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

12. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and are accounted for using the statement of financial position liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

12. Taxation (continued)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each statement of financial position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination.

13. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

14. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

15. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

The company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which an asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management.

Business model measurements

Depending on the business model and the structure of contractual cash flows, financial assets are classified as follows:

Amortised Cost,

The 'amortised cost' is the amount at which financial asset is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance before 1 January 2019).

A financial asset is classified at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at fair value through profit (FTTPL)

- o The asset is held with the business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- o The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and principal and interest (SPPI).

At amortised cost financial assets

Trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as at amortised cost financial assets. At amortised cost financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) or payments through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (respectively), or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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Accounting Policies (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

15. Financial Instruments (continued)

Derecognition of financial assets

The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire; or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Impairment of financial assets

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost. Tata Motors SA applies the simplified approach described in IFRS 9 trade receivables, whereby the amount of the loss allowance is measured subsequent to the initial recognition of the receivable on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses (stage 2- simplified approach

Financial Liabilities

Classification

Management determines the classification of financial liabilities at initial recognition. The company classified its financial liabilities in two categories:

Amortised Cost,

Financial liabilities at amortised cost includes trade and payables, bank overdrafts and shareholders loans

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Derivative financial instrument)

15. Related party transactions

Related parties are defined as those parties that:

- a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries:
 - (i) control, are controlled by, or are under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - (ii) have an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; or
- b) are members of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent including close members of the family.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

2. Significant Accounting Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Income taxes and deferred taxes

The company recognises the net future tax benefit related to deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the company to realise the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the company operates could limit the ability of the company to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

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Notes to Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery	Furniture and fittings	Vehicles	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
2022						
Cost						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	5 175 187	284 804	186 000	10 096 082	10 030 024	25 772 097
Additions	1	45 664	1	426 370	1	472 034
Scrapped		1	1	(12 670)	•	(12 670)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	5 175 187	330 468	186 000	10 509 783	10 030 024	26 231 462
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2 624 562	184 502	186 000	6 875 517	4 255 814	14 126 396
Depreciation	245 528	27 613	1	502 597	367 261	1 142 999
Scrapped	4	Į.	1	(7 754)	1	(7 755)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2 870 090	212 115	186 000	7 370 360	4 623 075	15 261 640
Carrying Value						
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2 550 625	100 302	1	3 220 565	5 774 210	11 645 702
Balance as at 31 March 2022	2 305 097	118 353	ŧ	3 139 423	5 406 949	10 969 822

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment(continued)

11 645 702	5 774 210	3 220 565		100 302	2 550 625	Balance as at 31 March 2021
12 807 754	6 141 471	3 732 881		125 367	2 808 035	Carrying Value Balance as at 1 April 2020
14 126 396	4 255 814	6 875 517	186 000	184 502	2 624 562	Balance as at 31 March 2021
(13 507)	1	(13 507)	1	1		Scrapped
1 213 321	367 261	562 387	1	26 263	257 410	Depreciation
12 926 582	3 888 553	6 326 638	186 000	158 239	2 367 152	Balance as at 1 April 2020
						Accumulated Depreciation
25 772 097	10 030 024	10 096 082	186 000	284 804	5 175 187	Balance as at 31 March 2021
(13 507)	ı	(13 507)	1	ı	ı	Scrapped
51 268	1	50 070	ı	1 198	ŧ	Additions
25 734 336	10 030 024	10 059 519	186 000	283 606	5 175 187	Balance as at 1 April 2020
						Cost
						2021
Total	Leasehold improvements	Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Machinery	

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

4. Right of use assets

	Commercial Premises	Total
2022		
Cost		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	13 276 757	13 276 757
Adjustment to right of use	(258 458)	(258 458)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	13 018 299	13 018 299
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	4 446 907	4 446 907
Depreciation	2 541 264	2 541 264
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6 988 171	6 988 171
Carrying Value		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	8 829 849	8 829 849
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6 030 128	6 030 128
2021		
Cost		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	2 922 496	2 922 496
Additions	10 354 261	10 354 261
Balance as at 31 March 2021	13 276 757	13 276 757
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	2 191 871	2 191 871
Depreciation	2 255 036	2 255 036
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4 446 907	4 446 907
Carrying Value		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	730 625	730 625
Balance as at 31 March 2021	8 829 849	8 829 849



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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

5. Intangible assets

	Software	Total
2022		
Cost		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	4 083 582	4 083 582
Additions	-	-
Scrapped	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	4 083 582	4 083 582
Accumulated Amortization	4 083 582	4 083 582
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	-
Depreciation		(2)
Scrapped		
Balance as at 31 March 2022	4 083 582	4 083 582
Carrying Value		
Balance as at 1 April 2021	<u> </u>	
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	
2021		
Cost		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	4 083 582	4 083 582
Additions	-	-
Scrapped		-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4 083 582	4 083 582
Accumulated Amortization		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	4 083 582	4 083 582
Depreciation	-	
Scrapped		-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4 083 582	4 083 582
Carrying Value		
Balance as at 1 April 2020	源	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022 R	2021 R
6.	Inventories		
	Finished Goods	31 620 399	6 880 123
	Raw material	34 933 884	5 533 947
	Goods in transit	19 530 696	83 226 486
	Inventory of consumables, tools, stores and spares	138 409	29 069
		86 223 388	95 669 624

During 2022 inventory was written down by R NIL (2021: RNIL) to their net realisable value.

7. Trade and other receivables

South African Revenue Service (VAT) Other	2 905 660 48 158	5 739 928 69 832
	57 228 642	163 847 929

The carrying amount of the trade and other receivables is considered by the Directors to approximate its fair value.

There were no transfers between stages 1, 2 and 3 during the financial year.

Based on ageing and credit risk, the directors consider the ECL allowance to be insignificant.

The balance of R13 567 434 was overdue as at 31 March 2022.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents	8 770 333	7 108 098
Bank Overdraft	(96 162)	(4 213 545)
	8 674 171	2 984 553

Bank balances and cash comprise cash held by the company and short-term bank deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. The Directors consider the carrying amounts of these assets approximate their fair values.

Company has availed Overdraft facility of ZAR 5 million from First National Bank of South Africa without any credit security. The interest chargeable at the rate of ongoing prime lending rate.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022 R	2021 R
9.	Share Capital		
	Authorised 42 000 000 ordinary shares of R1 each	42 000 000	42 000 000
	Issued 19 837 000 ordinary shares of R1 each	19 837 000	19 837 000
	The unissued shares will remain under the control of Dire	ectors until issuance th	ereof.
10.	Shareholders' loans TML Holding Pte Limited Tata Africa Holdings (SA) Proprietary Limited		3 797 800 2 532 000 6 329 800
11.	Deferred taxation Opening balance Provision / (release) for the year Closing balance	862 174 (420 673) 441 501	1 081 348 (219 174) 862 174
	Deferred taxation comprises: Capital Allowance Provision Right of use asset Lease liability Deferred taxation liability	1 378 710 (683 184) 1 628 135 (1 882 160) 441 501	1 535 116 (555 566) 2 472 358 (2 589 734) 862 174

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022 R	2021 R
12.	Deferred income		
	Government Grant:		
	Current	164 160	164 160
	Non- current	1 477 446	1 641 606
		1 641 606	1 805 766

The government grants relate to EIP grants received of R3 447 366 relating to capital expenditure. The income release to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of R 164 160 (2021: R 164 160) is reflected in other income.

13. Trade and other payables

Trade payables	103 976 045	212 704 873
External	6 217 073	9 822 495
	110 193 118	222 527 368
Accrued interest on shareholder (note 24)	5 203	2 369 531
Payroll related accruals	961 747	722 290
Other payables	1 189 607	903 213
Right-of-use liability- short term	2 841 380	2 289 501
	115 191 055	228 811 903

Included above are amounts on account of interest on shareholders' loans to Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Limited of R5 203 (2021: R359 838) and to TML Holdings Pte. Limited of R0 (2021: R1 973 693).

The Directors consider the carrying value of the trade and other payables to approximate their fair value due to the short maturity period of these financial instruments.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022 R	2021 R
14.	Provisions		
	Opening balance Provision raised during the year Closing balance The above pertains to warranty provision for possible	786 964 194 600 981 564	651 714 135 250 786 964
15.	Revenue	assembly defects.	
	Sale of vehicles	330 189 833	290 955 346
16.	Profit from operations		
	Profit from operations is arrived at after taking the following items into account:		
	Audit fees	L	
	- Current year	557 000	450 000
	- Disbursement	23 926	36 059
	Depreciation and Amortization	580 926	486 059
	- Machinery	245 528	257 410
	- Furniture and fittings	27 613	26 263
	VehiclesEquipment	502 597	562 387
		367 261	367 261
	Leasehold improvementRight- of-use asset	2 541 264	2 255 036
	right of discusset	3 684 263	3 468 357
	Assets scrapped	4 915	-
	Consulting fees	1 468 264	1 293 254
	Interest & Penalty SARS	153 529	24 046
			ZPM

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

יוטו נו	ne yeur ended 31 March 2022	2022	2021
		2022 R	2021 R
16.	Profit from operations (continued)	**	IX.
	Rental of:		
	- Vehicles	211 451	126 617
	vernotes		120 017
	Company's contribution to pension fund	1 645 468	887 806
	Other staff costs	17 871 585	16 488 928
	Total staff costs	19 517 053	17 376 734
17.	Interest received		
	Bank Interest	48 535	77.000
	Interest income on revenue (from TACSA)	910 152	77 990 1 014 204
	interest meante of revenue (nom racsa)	958 687	
18.	Finance costs	930 007	1 092 194
201	TML Holdings Pte Limited	235 047	182 079
	Tata Africa Holdings (SA) Proprietary		
	Limited	155 146	272 921
	Interest cost on purchases (to TDCV)	-	516 595
	Bank Interest	159 129	112 874
	Interest on lease liabilities	546 026	455 718
	Other interest	153 529	236 254
		1 248 877	1 776 441
19.	Taxation		
	SA Normal income tax for the year		
	Current taxation	4 066 841	1 489 087
	Under provision of current tax - prior year	564 490	-
	Deferred taxation	(395 087)	(219 174)
	Change in tax rate- Deferred tax	(30 985)	-
	Under provision of deferred tax- prior year	5 399	
		4 210 658	1 269 912
	Reconciliation of South Africa tax rate		
	SA normal tax rate	28%	28%
	Interest and penalties	0%	0%
	Depreciation on leasehold improvements	1%	2%
	Amortisation of grant income	0%	-1%
	Donations	0%	-
	Under provision of tax in prior years	4%	
	Change in tax rate	0%_	
	Effective rate	33%	29%

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

		2022 R	2021 R
20.	Cash flows generated from operations		
	Profit before taxation Adjustments for:	12 685 169	4 311 360
	Income from EIP grant	(164 160)	(164 160)
	Finance charges	1 248 878	1 776 441
	Depreciation & Amortization	3 684 263	3 468 357
	(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	194 600	135 250
	Interest received	(958 687)	(1 092 194)
		16 690 063	8 435 054
	Adjustments for working capital: Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	106 619 287	(8 866 245)
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(111 257 459)	(16 854 326)
	(Increase) / Decrease increase in inventories	9 446 236	29 245 131
	Cash flow generated from operations	21 498 127	11 959 614

21. Financial instruments - Risk management

21.1 Capital risk management

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stake holders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balances.

The company monitors capital on a basis of debt to equity. Debt comprises of interest-bearing debt from shareholders. Equity comprises share capital and reserves

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

2022	2021
R	R

21. Financial instruments - Risk management (continued)

21.1 Capital risk management (continued)

The gearing ratio at the year-end is as follows Long Term Debt 6 329 800 Cash and cash equivalents (8 770 333) (7 108 098) (8 770 333) Net Debt (778298)Share capital 19 837 000 19 837 000 **Retained Earnings** 25 979 924 17 505 413 45 816 924 Shareholding equity 37 342 513 19% Gearing ratio 2%

Tata Motors SA Proprietary Limited engages with the board of directors and shareholders to ensure the company is sufficiently funded.

21.2 Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- market risk (interest rate risk)
- credit risk
- liquidity risk

This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The board is responsible for developing and monitoring the company's risk management policies.

The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

2022	2021
R	R

21. Financial instruments - Risk management (continued)

21.3 Interest rate risk

Profile

The company manages liquidity risk through the compilation and monitoring of cash flow forecast, as well as ensuring that adequate borrowing facilities and resources are maintained within the company.

The interest rate risk profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments was:

Variable rate instruments

Shareholders' loans

- TML Holdings Pte Limited	-	(3 797 800)
- Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (PTY) Limited	-	(2 532 000)
	12	(6 329 800)
Bank Overdraft	(96 162)	(4 213 545)
	(96 162)	10 543 345

Sensitivity cash analysis

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in the interest rates on the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant

	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase
2022		
Profit before taxation	962	(962)
2021		
Profit before taxation	105 433	(105 433)

21.4 Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties verifying their credit worthiness by performing credit checks, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The vast majority of customers are related parties.

The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are banks with high creditratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.



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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

2022 2021 R R

21. Financial instruments - Risk management (continued)

21.4 Credit risk (continued)

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

	Note		
Trade and other receivables	6	57 228 642	163 847 929
Cash and cash equivalents	7	8 770 333	7 108 098

21.5 Liquidity risk

The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited management and ultimately the Board of Directors. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by monitoring actual cash flows. Tata Motors (SA) Proprietary Limited engages with the Board and shareholders to ensure that the company has adequate funds to cover its commitments over the next twelve months

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

Financial liabilities at	Note	Contractual cash flows		
amortised cost		Total	1 Year	2 to 5 Years
2022				
Bank overdraft	8	96 162	96 162	_
Trade and other payables	13	115 191 055 115 19	91 055	-
Right-of-use liability	23	4 129 584		4 129 584
2021				
Bank overdraft	8	4 213 545 4 2:	13 545	-
Trade and other payables	13	228 811 903 228 83	11 903	-
Shareholder loans	10	6 329 800	-	6 329 800
Right-of-use liability	23	6 959 550	-	6 959 550



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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

22.	Guarantees	2022 R	2021 R
	The following bank guarantees exist with Standard Bank:	1 420 000	1 420 000

23. Leases

IFRS 16 - leases was implemented from 1 January 2019 on the implementation date the relevant lease liability was recognised.

Refer to Note 4 for recognition of the building right of use asset on implementation date and depreciation charge recognised Lease as lessee (IFRS 16)

Right-of-use asset

Right-of use asset related to lease property that do not meet the definition of investment property is presented as property, plant and equipment.

Balance at the beginning	8 829 849	730 625
Adjustments to right-of-use	(258 457)	10 354 260
Amortization for the year	(2 541 264)	(2 255 036)
Balance at end of year	6 030 128	8 829 849
Lease liability		
Balance at the beginning	9 249 051	887 95 2
Interest expense	546 026	455 718
Lease payments	(2 565 655)	(2 448 879)
Adjustments to lease liability	(258 457	10 354 260
Balance at end of year	6 970 965	9 249 051
Right-of- use liability- Long-term	4 129 584	6 959 550
Right-of-use liability- Short-term	2 841 380	2 289 501

Lease liability comprises:

	Expiry	Incremental borrowing costs	Carrying Amount	
2022 Land and Buildings	2025	7%	6 030 128	
2021 Land and Buildings	2025	7%	8 829 849	

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

23. Leases (continued)

Maturity analysis of lease liability

Undiscounted contractual cash flows:	2022
Within one year	3 232 023
1 - 5 years	4 340 199
After 5 years	Nil

The lease liabilities recognized under other financial liabilities are measured at the present value of the outstanding lease payments at the date of provision. The lease payments are discounted at the incremental borrowing rate. When re-measuring, interest is accrued on the lease liability, and the corresponding interest expense is recognized under financial result. Payments reduce the carrying amount of the lease liability. In addition, the carrying amount of the lease liability is adjusted upon specific re-measurement.

In transitioning to IFRS 16, Tata Motors (SA) has utilized the exemptions allowing leases with a remaining term of less than twelve months to be treated as short-term leases, initial direct costs to be ignored when measuring right-of-use assets for the first time, and current knowledge to be taken into account when determining the lease terms of contracts with extension and / or termination options.

At March 31, 2022, the right-of-use assets totaled R6 030 128 and current lease liability R6 970 965.

For the year ended 31 March 2022, a total of R 2 541 264 in depreciation of right-of-use assets was recognized in operating profit, together with an interest expense of R 546 026.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Interest on lease liabilities	(546 026)
Amortization on right-of-use asset	(2 541 264)

Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow

Total cash outflow for lease	2 565 655
TOTAL CASIL OUTLION TO TEASE	/ רבת בתר /

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

24.	Related party transactions		2022 R	2021 R
	During the year, the company entered into the transactions with related parties:	following		
	Tata Automobile Corporation (SA) (Pty) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary		
	- Payment for expenses incurred for TMSA	•	5	(170 343)
	- Purchase of spare parts		5.	(63 402)
	- Interest on late payment		5	498 333
	- Payment for expenses incurred for TACSA		-	1 274 579
	- Revenue for the sale of vehicles*		£	287 140 714
	Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Limited	Shareholder		
	- Payment for expenses incurred for TMSA		(312 835)	-
	- Purchase of spare parts		(180 354)	=
	- Interest on late payment		910 152	-
	- Payment of expenses incurred for TAHL		133 702	2
	- Revenue for the sale of vehicle		323 202 090	2
	- Rental of premises		(2 802 607)	(2 448 880)
	- Insurance premium paid on leased assets		(82 066)	(78 139)
	- Interest on loan (note 18)		(155 146)	(182 079)
	Tata Motors Limited	Fellow Subsidiary		
	- Services rendered		2 666 096	6 187 233
	- Supply of SKD kits		(172 510 120)	(77 910 606)
	- IT chargeback		(292 499)	(189 866)
	- Payment for expenses incurred for TML		-	(333 095)
	Tata Dagues Commercial Vehicle Company	Fellow		
	Tata Daewoo Commercial Vehicle Company Limited	Subsidiary		
	- Supply of SKD kits*	Jabsiaiaiy	(53 736 042)	(120 600 366)
	- Payment for expenses incurred for TDCV			119 040
	- Purchase of spare parts		{ ₩ :	(69 337)
	• •			(/

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued) for the year ended 31 March 2022

for the	year ended 31 March 2022			
			2022 R	2021 R
24.	Related party transactions (continued) During the year, the company entered into transactions with related parties:	the following		
	TML Holdings Pte. Limited	Shareholder		
	Interest on loan (note 18) 7.5 % Withholding tax on Interest- SARS		(235 047) 165 656	(272 921)
	Tata Technologies Limited - Services rendered	Fellow Subsidiary	(558 000)	(540 000)
	Tata de Mocambique LDA Revenue sale of vehicles	Fellow Subsidiary	2 027 680	1 378 000
	Tata Zambia Limited	Fellow Subsidiary		
	Revenue sale of vehicles		4 960 112	350 000
	Tata Uganda Limited	Fellow Subsidiary		
	Revenue sale of vehicles		¥	2086 632
	Tata Sons Private Limited	Promoter of major companies within the Tata Group		
	- Brand equity	51 oup	(496 730)	(226 914)

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022 2022 2021 R R 24. Related party transactions (continued) As at year end, the company had the following outstanding balances with related parties: Tata Automobile Corporation (SA) Fellow Subsidiary (Pty) Limited Trade receivables (note 7) * 157 688 169 Trade payables (note 13) 188 972 Tata Africa Holdings (SA) (Pty) Shareholder Limited Trade receivables (note 7) 54 274 824 Trade payables (note 13) 393 644 Rent payable 272 495 Accrued interest on shareholders' loans (note 13) 5 203 395 838 Shareholders' loan (note 10) 2 532 000 Tata Motors Limited Fellow Subsidiary Trade payables (note 13) 64 053 423 59 218 302 Tata Daewoo Commercial Vehicle Fellow Subsidiary Company Limited Trade payables (note 13) * 39 528 981 153 297 598 Tata Zambia Limited Fellow Subsidiary Trade receivables (note 7) * 350 000 TML Holdings Pte. Limited Shareholder Accrued interest on shareholders' loans (note 13) 1 973 693 Shareholders' loan (note 10) 3 797 800 Promoter of major Tata Sons Private Limited companies within the Tata Group Brand equity (496 730) (226914)



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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

25. Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. The basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the normal course of business.

26. Directors emoluments

	Basic R	Bonus R	Total R
2022	••		
Prescribed officers			
Jay Choksi	1 448 304	24 557	1 472 861
Pranab Ghosh	1 435 047	94 249	1 529 296
	2 883 351	118 806	3 002 157
Directors			
Len Johan Brand	5 768 837	1 754 065	7 522 902
Niraj Srivastava	4 378 375	1 371 019	5 749 394
	10 147 212	3 125 084	13 272 296
2021			
Prescribed officers			
Jay Choksi	1 449 042	24 771	1 473 813
Pranab Ghosh	1 647 505	102 958	1 750 463
	3 096 547	127 729	3 224 276
Directors			
Len Johan Brand	3 349 708	520 323	3 870 031
Niraj Srivastava	3 666 071	490 328	4 156 399
	7 015 779	1 010 651	8 026 430

All remuneration disclosed above was paid to prescribed officers in respect of services rendered as prescribed officers of the company for the financial year unless a prescribed officer resigned from or joined the company during the period. The remuneration paid to directors in respect of services rendered as other directors of other companies.

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Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2022

27. Events after reporting period

The directors are not aware of any events of a material nature that have occurred between the accounting period and the date of this report.